CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.] Charlotte, (N. C.) April 15, 1836. [NO. 289.

R. H. HADRA, *Editor.*
T. J. HOLTON, *Proprietor and Publisher.*

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.
☞Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

APRIL, 1836.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
15 Friday,	5 31	6 29	
16 Saturday,	5 30	6 30	*For April*, 1836.
17 Sunday,	5 29	6 31	D. H. M.
18 Monday,	5 28	6 32	Full 1 4 52 aft'n.
19 Tuesday,	5 27	6 33	Last 8 11 13 fore'n.
20 Wednesday	5 26	6 34	New 15 5 17 aft'n.
21 Thursday,	5 25	6 35	First 23 9 33 morn.

Internal Improvement.

From the Columbia Telescope Extra, of March 28.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI, AND CHARLESTON RAIL ROAD.*

An act incorporating a company for the construction of a Rail Road from Charleston to Cincinnati and Louisville, on the Ohio River, having become a law in the States of North and South Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky, the *Commissioners* appointed by the Legislature of this State to cause the necessary surveys to be made, *met in Columbia on Friday last, the 25th inst.* The following named gentlemen compose this commission, all of whom were present:

Gen. Hayne, *Chairman*, Col. Blanding, Gen. Thos. F. Jones, Hon. P. Noble, Dr. Thos. Smith, Chas. Edmondston, Esq.

The Board adjourned on Saturday, after making all the preliminary arrangements for entering immediately upon the necessary explorations and surveys.

Col. James Gadsden was unanimously appointed *Chief Engineer;* and with the assistance of the following officers, (who have been ordered on this duty by the Secretary of War) it is expected will enter immediately upon the exploration of *all the passes* through the mountains, viz:

Capt. Williams, Lieut. Drayton, Lieut. White, of the U. S. Army, and Mr. Featherstonaugh, a Civil Engineer in the service of the Government—all of them advantageously known to the public.

In addition to these officers, it is understood that efforts will be made by the Board to obtain the services of Col. Brisbane, now in command of a Regiment in Florida, and Capt. Huger, and Lieut. Colcock, of the army—officers whose zeal and abilities eminently qualify them for the work.

It is expected that these officers will be able, to make such progress in the surveys, as to enable the Commissioners to lay before the Convention, to be assembled at Knoxville on the 4th of July next, satisfactory information as to the difficulties to be encountered in the several mountain-ranges which traverse the proposed route, as well as the means of surmounting them. It is expected, that in surveying the route through the State of Tennessee, Assistant Engineers may be furnished by the Board of Internal Improvements of that State, the Legislature of which has, we understand, pledged the State to the amount of *seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars*, for the construction of the Road. In Kentucky, also, it is expected that the Commissioners will be aided in making the surveys, as a proposition for a liberal appropriation for that object was before the Kentucky Legislature when last heard from. It was also proposed in that body to appropriate *one million of dollars* towards the work, with, as we are informed, a fair prospect of success.

Gen. Hayne, as Chairman of the Board, and as agent of the State under the appointment of the Governor, will, we are informed, have the general superintendance of the operations during the recess of the Board, and for that purpose, will consult and arrange with the Engineers the course of proceeding.

In the appointment of Col. Gadsden to the important office of Chief Engineer, there is every reason to believe that a gentleman has been selected whose distinguished talents and high character will command public confidence in an eminent degree. This gentleman (who is well known throughout the Western States) is a native of South Carolina, and a grandson of the venerable Gen. Gadsden, of revolutionary memory. He was for many years an officer in the corps of U. S. Engineers. He was present in that capacity during the New-Orleans campaign, and served also as an *Aid-de-Camp* to Gen. Jackson. He was greatly distinguished for his gallantry and military talents, as well as his skill as an engineer, and was honorably mentioned in the official reports of his commander. So highly were his talents and character estimated by the government, that on the resignation of Gen. Bernard, he was appointed to succeed him as Chief Engineer and head of the Bureau at Washington, charged with the superintendance of all the scientific surveys made under the orders of the War Department; which station he filled until the new organization, by which that office was abolished. Col. Gadsden was also at the head of the Board employed by the Charleston and Columbia committees in November and December last to explore the passages through the Allegany and Cumberland mountains; on which subject he made, in conjunction with his colleagues, (Col. Brisbane and Mr. Holmes) a REPORT, which we understand gives ample testimony of his scientific attainments, sound judgment, and practical knowledge. The valuable information which it affords will be of great service in making the surveys now to be commenced. On the whole, it is believed that a gentleman better qualified for the office could not have been obtained in the United States, and we trust that his valuable services may be secured to his native State.

The other gentlemen named (with the exception of the Civil Engineer) are also, we are informed, natives of South Carolina, and are all young officers of high promise, who we are sure will enter upon their task with a zeal worthy of a great work in which they are to be engaged. It may well be a subject of honorable ambition for any man to connect his name with this noble enterprize. With Mr. Featherstonaugh we have no personal acquaintance, but if he be the gentleman of that name who has been so long before the public, he is much and deservedly distinguished for his scientific attainments. As an eminent mineralogist, our mountains will afford him a fine field for his researches.

We understand that after making all the necessary arrangements for the prosecution of the work, the Commissioners adjourned to assemble again at Flat Rock, on the 20th of June next, with a view there to meet their Engineers, and prepare with them a Report, to be laid before the Knoxville Convention on the 4th of July.

Prior to the adjournment of the Board, Col. Blanding laid before them a mass of valuable information on the subject of the proposed Rail Road, especially in connection with the resources of the extensive region with which it will open communication—which was deemed by the Board of such importance as to induce them to request that he would prepare a Report on those subjects, to be published for general information. This document will not only be valuable for its statistical information, but will also embrace a satisfactory explanation of the various amendments which were made to the Charter by the Legislature of Kentucky, most of which, in the opinion of Col. B., will tend to promote the progress of the work, and extend its usefulness.

We annex hereto an ADDRESS to the People of this State, inviting them to appoint Delegates to represent them at the Knoxville Convention, to which we would earnestly call public attention.

ADDRESS.

The undersigned, in obedience to the direction of the COMMISSIONERS, would invite the attention of his fellow citizens to the subject of the RAIL ROAD CONVENTION which is to be held at Knoxville, in the State of Tennessee, ON THE 4TH OF JULY NEXT.

The object of that Convention is, to bring together, by their Delegates, the people of all the States directly interested in the proposed Rail Road which is to extend from Charleston to the Ohio River. It is very desirable that South Carolina should be fully and ably represented in that Convention. No State can have a deeper interest in the proposed Road. It is now certain that Ohio, Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Georgia, will send to that Convention many of their ablest men, deeply interested in the success of the work; and it is expected, that the measures to be there adopted will exert a controlling influence upon the undertaking. In order that these measures should be conceived in wisdom, and be guided by a spirit of conciliation and harmony it is of the last importance, that ample information should be spread before the Convention in relation to the resources and character of the whole country through which the proposed Road may pass. With these views, the citizens of South Carolina are earnestly requested to assemble in their respective judicial districts, and appoint Delegates to the Knoxville Convention. The magnitude and importance of the proposed work, not only to our State, but to our whole country, will of course suggest to every patriotic citizen the high duty of suffering no feelings of local interests or sectional jealousies to find a place in the measures to be adopted in relation to this noble enterprise. Let Delegates be selected from among those best informed on the subject of the productions, the cost of labor and materials, and other facilities for the construction of the proposed Road, and let them carry with them ample information on all of these points, charged only by those they represent, to use their best efforts to promote the grand object, the success of which will be an enduring monument of the wisdom and patriotism of our people.

ROBERT Y. HAYNE, *Chairman, &c.*
Columbia, S. C., 28th March, 1836.

*This is the amended title adopted by the Legislature of Kentucky.

SYNOPSIS OF Congressional Proceedings.

Wednesday, March 16, 1836.

SENATE.—Mr. Webster and others presented sundry petitions on the subject of slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia, from numerous persons in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan. Mr. W. moved that these petitions be received, and referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia. In presenting his petitions to the Senate, Mr. W. took occasion to express his decided conviction that the constitutional power of Congress over the subject of slavery in the District is clear and indisputable! He believed, he said, "that the unanimous opinion of the North is, that Congress has no authority over slavery in the States; *and perhaps it is equally unanimous that over slavery in the District it has such rightful authority!!!*" Mr. Mangum moved that the petitions be not received; but after some debate, the motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Benton introduced a long and labored preamble on the subject of "Expunging," together with the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the said resolution be expunged from the journal, and for that purpose, that the Secretary of the Senate, at such time as the Senate shall appoint, shall bring the manuscript journal of the session of 1833—'4 into the Senate, and in the presence of the Senate, draw black lines round the said resolve, and write across the face thereof, in strong letters, the following words: "*Expunged by order of the Senate, this — day of —, in the year of our Lord* 1836."

The Senate then spent some time upon the Bill to distribute the proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands among the several States—Mr. Ewing (Whig) making a speech *in favor of it;* after which the Senate went into Executive session.

HOUSE.—The Contested Election occupied some time again this day; but nothing of importance was done in the matter. [This subject occupies more or less attention in the House for ten days subsequent to this; but, as we have already given the *result* of the action of the House on the subject, we shall no longer include it in the "Synopsis" which we give of the daily proceedings.]

After spending some time in debate on the Navy Appropriation Bill, the House adjourned.

Thursday, March 17.

SENATE—*Deposite Banks.*—Mr. Webster rose to move for the printing of 3,000 extra copies of the statement of the affairs of the Deposite Banks, transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury.

In making this motion Mr. Webster called the attention of the Senate to the document from the Treasury, showing the state of the Deposite Banks at the latest dates. He quoted from the tabular statement some of the leading facts. The immediate liabilities of the Banks amounted, it appeared, to nearly seventy-two millions of dollars, viz. the public deposites, $30,678,879 91; the private deposites, $15,043,033 64; the bills in circulation, $26,243,688 36.

The amount of Specie held by these Banks, it further appeared, was $10,198,659 24; *that is to say, there is less than one dollar specie for six dollars debt;* and there is due to the Government, by those Banks, more than *three times the amount of all the specie!*

There are other items (said he) which swell the amounts on each side, such as debts due to Banks, and debts due from Banks. But these are only equalling quantities, and of no moment in the view I am taking of the question.

Among the means of the Deposite Banks, I see an item of "other investments," of no less amount than $8,777,298 79. What is meant by these "other investments," I am not informed. I wish for light. I have my suspicions, but I have no proofs. Sir, look at the reported state of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Michigan, the last in the list. The capital of that Bank is only $150,000. Its portion of the public deposites is no less a sum than $784,764 75. Now, sir, *where is this money?* It is not in specie in the Bank itself. All its specie is only $51,011 95; all its discounts, loans, &c., are only $500,000, or thereabouts. *Where is the residue?* Why, we see where it is; it is included in the item "*due from Banks*, $678,766 37." What Banks have got this? On what terms do they take it? Do they give interest for it? Is it in the Deposite Banks in the great cities? and does this make a part of the *other liabilities* of these Deposite Banks in the cities? Now, this is one question: what are these other liabilities? But, as to these "other investments," I say again I wish to know what they are. Besides real estate, loans, discounts, and exchange, I beg to know what *other investments* Banks usually make.

In my opinion, sir, the present system now begins to develop itself. We see what a complication of private and pecuniary interests have thus wound themselves around our finances. While the present state of things continues, or as it goes on, *there will be no lack of ardor in opposing the Land Bill*, or any other proposition for distributing or effectually using the public money.

We have certainly arrived at a very extraordinary crisis; a crisis which we must not trifle with. The accumulation of revenue must be prevented. Every wise politician will set that down as a cardinal maxim. How can it be prevented? Fortifications will not do it. This I am perfectly persuaded of. I shall vote for every part and parcel of the Fortification Bill, reported by the Military Committee. And yet I am sure that, if that bill should pass into a law, it will not absorb the revenue, or sufficiently diminish its amount. Internal Improvements cannot absorb it: there useful channels are blocked up by vetoes.

How, then, is this revenue to be disposed of? I put this question seriously to all those who are inclined to oppose the Land Bill now before the Senate.

Sir, look to the future, and see what will be the state of things next autumn. The accumulation of revenue may then probably be near fifty millions; an amount *equal, perhaps, to the whole amount of specie in the country.* What a state of things is that! Every dollar in the country the property of Government!

Again, sir, are gentlemen satisfied with the present condition of the public money in regard to its safety? Is the condition safe, commendable, and proper? The member from South Carolina has brought in a bill to regulate these Deposite Banks. I hope he will call it up, that we may at least have an opportunity of showing, for ourselves, what we think the exigency requires.

After some more remarks on the same subject, by Messrs. Benton, Clay, Calhoun, and others, Mr. Webster's motion was agreed to.

The Land Bill was again taken up: and isaac hill (Van Buren man) made a speech *against it.*

HOUSE.—The Navy Bill was again under consideration.

Friday, March 18.

SENATE.—The Expunging Resolution coming up, Mr. Benton made some remarks on the subject; but, before he concluded, the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE.—Nothing of importance was before this body to-day, except the Contested Election case.

Monday, March 21.

SENATE.—Mr. Rives presented the instructions from the Virginia Legislature, in favor of Expunging.

Mr. Buchanan presented instructions from the Pennsylvania Legislature, in favor of a distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States.

The Expunging Resolution was again taken up; and Mr. Benton concluded his speech in favor of it.

HOUSE.—Mr. Russell and Mr. Hall presented twenty-six distinct petitions, signed by 1877 male and female inhabitants of the States of New York and Vermont, for Abolition in the District of Columbia. Referred to Mr. Pinckney's Committee.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a Bill regulating the Deposites of the money of the United States in certain local Banks. Read twice and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Also, from the same Committee, a bill to authorise the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust the claims of the Bank of the United States for damages due that Bank on account of a Bill of Exchange drawn on the French Government, and protested, and for other purposes. Read twice, and committed.

Mr. Wm. B. Shepard, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported a bill for the suppression of Lotteries, and the Sale of Lottery Tickets, in the District of Columbia. Read twice, and committed.

On motion of Mr. Conner,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Beatie's Ford, N. C., to Sherrill's Ford Post Office, Hokesville, to Fisher's Post Office, returning by Eavesville, the neighborhood of Thomas L. Mays, to the Dry Ponds.

Tuesday, March 22.

SENATE.—Mr. Benton, from the Select Committee appointed in reference to the dispute between Ohio and Michigan, and the Northern Boundary of Ohio, reported a Bill for the admission of Michigan into the Union; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Buchanan, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the memorial of the Territory of Arkansas, on the subject, reported a Bill to provide for the admission of Arkansas into the Union; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

These two Bills were made the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. Black, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, to whom was referred the petitions of numerous individuals claiming lands under the Choctaw treaty, made a report, at much length, which he read. [The report was terminated by two resolutions unfavorable to the general practice in which these claims were founded.]

The Expunging Resolution was again taken up; and Mr. Porter commenced a speech against it, and in reply to Mr. Benton.

The Land Bill was taken up, and postponed until Wednesday week.

HOUSE.—The Navy Appropriation Bill again occupied the attention of the House. [On this bill, Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, resumed some remarks previously commenced by him, and went into a general examination of the past and present principles of the party in power, with a view to show that abusive expenditures and dangerous practices had increased since the present Administration came into power.]

Wednesday, March 23.

SENATE.—Mr. Davis presented certain resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, relating to the Boundary Line of the United States between Maine and the British Province of New Brunswick.

The Senate again considered the Expunging Resolution. Mr. Porter concluded his speech against it; and the resolution was then, on motion of Mr. Benton, laid on the table for the present.

HOUSE.—The debate on the Navy Bill was resumed, and occupied the most of this day.

Thursday, March 24.

Nothing of importance in the doings of either House on this day.

Friday, March 25.

SENATE.—Mr. Calhoun offered the following resolution; which after debate, was laid on the table for the present, by a vote of 19 to 15:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing proper measures for the safe keeping of the Journals of the two Houses, and other public records, and of protecting them by proper legal enactments from being mutilated, obliterated, erased, defaced, *expunged*, disfigured, altered, or otherwise destroyed or injured."

A Bill for the relief of the several Corporations in the District of Columbia—that is, to assume the payment of debts contracted by them in borrowing money to subscribe to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; the said stock to be transferred to the United States, but redeemable by the said Corporations, at par, within the period of ten years—was passed by a vote of 17 to 10, and sent to the House for concurrence.

Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—Nothing of consequence in the proceedings of this day.

Saturday, March 26.

HOUSE.—After some private business, the House took up the subject of the Contested Election, and was in session on it until half past 4 o'clock on *Sunday* morning, without coming to any conclusion on the matter.

Monday, March 28.

SENATE.—Mr. Morris introduced a Bill to reduce the price of the Public Lands. Read, and ordered to a second reading.

A Joint Resolution fixing the 23d of May as the day for the adjournment of Congress, was taken up and agreed to, by a vote of 34 to 8.

The Expunging Resolution was again taken up; and Mr. Rives delivered his sentiments in favor of it, at length.

HOUSE.—Mr. Storer moved a resolution, the object of which was to declare "that hereafter the session of Saturday shall expire at 12 o'clock at night, and that no part of the Sabbath shall be devoted to the business of the House, unless in consequence of urgent public necessity, to be previously determined by a majority of the House;" but it was *lost*, by a vote of 87 to 64.

Tuesday, March 29.

SENATE.—The Bill to establish a Territorial Government for the Territory of Wisconsin, was read a third time, and passed.

A Bill to prohibit the sale of the public lands to any except actual settlers, was read a second time, and referred to the Committe of Public Lands.

The Senate then took up the Bill to establish the Northern Boundary Line of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of Michigan as a State; and, after some discussion, postponed the subject till to-morrow, and went into Executive session.

HOUSE.—Mr. Fairfield, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported a Bill to incorporate the "*Jackson City Company* in the District of Columbia." The Bill being upon its second reading, objections were made.

Mr. Wardwell remarked that, in his opinion, if there ever was a humbug, this was emphatically one; and he hoped the House would at once reject the bill. What are the facts attending this most singular application? Several gentlemen have purchased a farm at the south end of the Long Bridge, over the Potomac, in this District. Their ostensible object is to build a city; but, in my opinion, the real object is to make money out of it at the expense of the community. Should we incorporate this company, what will be the consequence? The lots will be advertised in New York, and every city in the Union. They will be sold at a large price. The company will pocket the money, and those who purchase will loose it. This will be the result of this humbug.

Mr. Peyton said he regretted to see to what *purposes* and uses "*the party*" were appropriating the President's name. Not content with making use of his name as a matter of *political speculation*, by which they were attempting to appropriate to themselves all the offices in the Government, they were now asking the sanction of this House to use it as a matter of *pecuniary* speculation. I am opposed to this, Mr. Speaker. I do not wish to see General Jackson's name identified with the bogs and swamps of the Potomac, and bandied about as an article of merchandise. What and where is Jackson City? It is like the Georgian's land in the Western District of Tennessee. He had been out to examine into its situation and value. On his return, his friends were anxious to know if it was *productive*. He said it certainly was; that he thought the whole 640 acres would, upon an average, produce 60 bushels of *frogs* to the acre, and *alligators* enough to fence it. And sir, a few speculators from New York ask us to identify, by law, these bull-frogs of Jackson City with the name of the President, that they may the more easily impose upon the credulous. They ask us to aid them in selling them out at a thousand dollars apiece, in the name of *Gen. Jackson*. Sir, is it not enough that they should appropriate his military fame, those laurels which he won in the field, his vast popularity and political influence, to their political purposes? Shall they incorporate and *sell* his name throughout the country in market as a city? I am opposed to their applying Gen. Jackson's name to all sorts of uses.

The Bill was laid on the table, by a vote of 80 to 64.

The Bill from the Senate, for fixing the Northern Boundary of Ohio, was read twice.

The subject of the Contested Election was finally acted on this day, by refusing to either of the claimants the right to the seat, and referring the election back to the People.

Wednesday, March 30.

SENATE.—After some private business, the Senate resumed the Bill to admit Michigan into the Union as a State, &c.; on which, debate continued until the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.—A resolution was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Elections to inquire into the expediency of allowing and paying to David Newland, Esq., the full amount of pay and mileage which would be due to him as a member of the House, had his claim to the seat been confirmed.

Mr. Dromgoole, from the Select Committee to which was referred that part of the President's Message relating to an Amendment of the Constitution in regard to the election of President and Vice-President of the United States, reported "A Joint Resolution to Amend the Constitution of the United States in relation to the Election of a President and Vice President of the United States."

Mr. Dromgoole, as an individual member of the same Committee, also presented a substitute for the above resolution, which he said he should move whenever the subject was considered.

After some conversation, the Joint Resolution and the substitute were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

The Navy Bill was again taken up and discussed until the adjournment.

Thursday, March 31.

SENATE.—Mr. Walker introduced a Bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands to actual settlers; which on his motion was referred to a Select Committee of Five, to be appointed by the Chair.

The debate on the Michigan Bill was then further continued.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hawkins, from the Committee on Elections, introduced a resolution directing the Clerk of the House to pay over to David Newland, Esq. an amount equal to the usual mileage and pay of Members, during the time he was contesting the seat of Mr. Graham; which was agreed to, by a vote of Yeas 124, Nays 54.

The Navy Bill again came up, and was discussed until the adjournment.

The Treasury in Danger.—Our readers will be startled, as we confess ourselves to have been, by the developement in reference to the condition of the Deposite Banks, which will be found in the proceedings of the Senate on Thursday. It appears, by their own exposition, that the liabilities of these banks are upwards of seventy-seven millions and that they have not means to pay more than one dollar in six!!!

All parties seem to concur in censuring the conduct of these Banks, and even Benton joins in the cry of condemnation. Thirty millions of dollars, scattered all over the country, are in imminent danger of being utterly lost to the Government! There are doubtless many institutions entrusted with the public funds, which are perfectly sound, and who will faithfully account for their charge, among which those in our city may be confidently numbered, but there are, unquestionably, others, into the fathomless abyss of whose insolvency the riches of the treasury have descended forever.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

Interesting Texian News.

THREE BATTLES BETWEEN SANTA ANNA AND THE TEXIANS.—DEATH OF COL. CROCKET AND JESSE BENTON.

From the New Orleans Bulletin of March 28.

We learn by the passengers of the schooner Cumanche, eight days from Texas, that on the 25th February the Texian Garrison in Bexar, of 150 men, commanded by Lt. Col. B. Travis, was attacked by the advance division of Gen. Santa Anna's army, consisting of 2000 men, who were repulsed with the loss of many killed, between 500 to 800 men, without the loss of one man of the Texians. About the same time, Col. Johnson, with a party of 70 men, while reconnoitering the westward of San Patricio, was surrounded in the night by a large body of Mexican troops. In the morning the demand of a surrender was made by the Mexican commander, unconditionally, which was refused; but an offer of surrender was made as prisoners of war, which was acceded to by the Mexicans: but no sooner had the Texians marched out of their quarters and stacked their arms, than a general fire was opened upon them by the whole Mexican force. The Texians attempted to escape, but only three of them succeeded—one of whom was Col. Johnson.

Between the 25th February and 2d March, the Mexicans were employed in forming entrenchments around the Alamo, and bombarding the place. On the 2d March, Col. Travis wrote that 200 shells had been thrown into the Alamo, without injuring a man. On the 1st March the garrison of Alamo received a re-inforcement of 32 Texians from Gonzales, having forced their way through the enemy's line, making the number in the Alamo 182 men.

On the 6th March about midnight, the Alamo was assaulted by the whole force of the Mexican army, commanded by Santa Anna in person; the battle was desperate until day-light, when only 7 men belonging to the Texian garrison were found alive, who cried for quarters, but were told that there was no mercy for them; they then continued fighting until the whole were butchered. One woman, Mrs. Dickinson, and a negro of Col. Travis, were the only persons whose lives were spared. We regret to say that Col. David Crocket, his companion Mr. Jesse Benton, and Col. Bonham of South Carolina, were among the number slain. Gen. Bowie was murdered in his bed, sick and helpless. Gen. Cos, on entering the Fort, ordered the servant of Col. Travis to point out the body of his master; he did so, when Cos drew his sword and mangled the face and limbs with the malignant feeling of a savage. The bodies of the slain were thrown into a heap in the centre of the Alamo, and burned. The loss of the Mexicans, in storming the place, was not less than 1000 killed and mortally wounded, and as many slightly wounded—making, with their loss in the first assault, between 2 and 3,000 men. The flag used by the Mexicans was a blood-red one, in place of the Constitutional one.

Immediately after the capture, Gen. Santa Anna sent Mrs. Dickinson and the servant to Gen. Houston's camp, accompanied by a Mexican with a flag, who was bearer of a note from Gen. Santa Anna, offering the Texians peace and a general amnesty if they would lay down their arms and submit to his government. Gen. Houston's reply was, "True sir, you have succeeded in killing some of our brave men—but the Texians are not yet conquered." The effect of the fall of Bexar was electrical throughout Texas. Every man who could use a rifle, and was in a condition to take the field, marched forthwith to the seat of war. It is believed that not less than 4,000 riflemen were on their way to the army when the Comanche sailed, determined to wreak their vengeance on the Mexicans.

Gen. Houston had burnt Gonzales, and fallen back on the Collorado, with about 1000 men. Col. Fanning was in the Fort at Golind, a very strong position, well supplied with munitions and provisions, with from four to five hundred men.

The general determination of the people of Texas is to abandon all their occupations and pursuits of peace, and continue in arms until every Mexican east of the Rio del Norte shall be exterminated.

The following paragraph, from the Mobile Commercial Register of March 19th, gives alarming note of the approach of an evil predicted to us some time ago as a consequence of the hostilities waged by persons from the United States against the Mexican authority in Texas, but the danger of which, we hoped, had passed away:

"Accounts from New Orleans represent the money market in that city as somewhat embarrassed. From the collision between Mexico and Texas, the usual receipt of specie from Mexico has diminished, the present season, several millions of dollars; and the demand for specie in New Orleans has occasioned a reduction in bank facilities, and brought down exchange on New York to 2½ per cent. discount for best sixty day bills. Constant and heavy drafts made on the banks for specie have rendered it necessary for them to take this course, and, in exercise of a prudent discretion, to place themselves in a condition *to meet any emergency*. The effect of it is to be seen in a *check to business operations generally*, and we learn from undoubted authority that *no sales* in *cotton* of any consequence have been effected there for the last three days."

Indian War.—Latest from Florida.

From the Charleston Courier.

Extract of a letter from one of the Staff Officers of Col. Brisbane's regiment, dated West side of the St. Johns, E. F., opposite Camp Volusia, March 23.

"Yesterday our portion of the Army commenced crossing the St. Johns River, and had a rencontre with the Indians. Two companies of Col. Brisbane's regiment, Ashby's and Fripp's, were first sent over as an advance guard, to protect the landing of the balance. These companies having crossed, were attacked by a considerable number of Indians. A sharp contest immediately ensued. Col. Brisbane and most of his Staff, among them myself, were on the East bank of the River. The Irish Volunteers and Capt. Hibler's company, and as many men as could be got over, were sent in flats. Capt. Parker's, Doucm's, and Allen's companies, crossed below in the steam boat, to cut off the retreat of the Indians. Col. Brisbane, myself and some others, crossed in a small boat. The Indians were repulsed and driven back, having as near as we could ascertain, five men killed and several wounded. We saw four places on the banks of the River, where their dead had been thrown over, and found one lying dead about 150 yards from the battle ground. We saw tracks of bloud on several trails on the palmetto bushes. The loss on our part was coosiderable. Three men of Ashby's company, named Austin, Weymier, and Hankipiller, were killed, and twelve men wounded. All of the wounded have been attended to, and placed in the Hospital at Camp Volusia.

"We are now in the Indian territory, and expect in a few days to have a general engagement. We slept, or rather lay, in the bushes last night, under arms, and ready for action. The Indians are supposed to belong to Powell's gang. We expect to leave here to-morrow, and march against the main body of Indians."

We learn from a letter, dated Fort Drane, 23d ult. written by an officer, that that wing of the army was expected to cross the Withlacooche on the 28th ult.; at the time of writing, it consisted of regulars, under Cols. Bankhead and Foster; Louisiana volunteers, under Gen. Smith; Georgia volunteers, under Capt. Robertson, who was acting as Major; Georgia cavalry, under Maj. Douglas; in addition to which, a battalion, under Major Cooper, a company of U. S. dragoons, under Captain Wharton, and the Florida mounted rangers, under Major M'Lemore, were expected, which would make the force amount to over 2000 men. Gen. Eustis' command, and Col. Lindsay, with 1300 men, will be ready to co-operate to reduce the foe. Had not Gen. Clinch gone to the aid of Gaines, he must have sacrificed a number of his men, as he had no means of carrying his wounded, which would have been more numerous, if he had moved from his entrenchments.

From the Carolina Gazette.

BURKE SUPERIOR COURT

Commenced its session on Monday, the 28th ult. his Honor, Judge Strange, presiding. The attention of the Court was occupied by the criminal side of the Docket, until Thursday afternoon; and two or three capital cases were disposed of. The first was the case of Eliphas Helton, who stood charged with the murder of Elisha Rogers. It appeared in evidence, that Helton, who is of Indian descent, and a son-in-law of his, resided on a farm of Mr. Baird. The Son-in-law, had a corn husking, and about 12 o'clock, on the day the melancholy event happened, the deceased and a young man, by the name of Moore, the only witness, arrived on the ground where they had been invited, and went to the Corn-heap; no other person but Helton being there. Helton and deceased, commenced drinking and gambling by tossing up a dollar, until Helton won a knife, handkerchief, &c. some words ensued deceased accused Helton of cheating; Helton ordered deceased to leave the place in 15 minutes or he would kill him; deceased replied, that that was his way, to shoot with a bow and arrow. This allusion to his Indian blood rendered him furious; he left the ground, went to his house, several hunderd yards off, and in a short time the witness saw Helton coming down a path that led to the corn-heap, with his rifle. The witness went up the path to meet him, about 80 yards from the pile, but to avoid him Helton turned out of the path about 15 steps. Witness went up to him, remonstrated with him, and endeavored to seize the rifle, but was repelled by his threats; just then Rogers, who was very much intoxicated, passed in the path on his way to the road. Helton appeared driven to frenzy he called to him to leave the ground, or he would kill him, and presented his gun. Deceased turned round, having a stick in his hand, presented it towards Helton, and bent forward, saying he was not afraid of him, they were then from ten to fifteen paces distant from each other—Helton fired, deceased fell and died in a few minutes. The facts were clear from all doubt or contradiction. The counsel for the prisoner made an able defence; after a lucid charge from his Honor, the jury retired, and in a few minutes returned with a verdict of *guilty*.

Wm. J. Alexander, and N. W. Alexander, for the State; D. F. Caldwell, and A. L. Erwin, for the prisoner.

On Saturday evening, the prisoner was placed at the bar to receive the sentence of the court. He was coarsely clad, and seemed not at all excited by the solemnity of the scene. His countenance, which indicated nothing but a life spent in subjection to the most brutal passions, was unmoved. His Honor proceeded in the most touching manner to depict the ignominy of the fate which so soon and so *surely* awaited him; exhorted him, in the short time which the mercy of the law allowed him, to endeavor to make some atonement for the errors of a misspent life. But not a nerve quivered at the announcement of his fate. His heart appeared to be steeled against every emotion. He certainly either never had the capacity to experience those kind of feelings which distinguish humanity from savage barbarity, and constitute the basis of social happiness, or long indulgence in the grossest and most vicious propensities of human nature had so completely obliterated all traces of them from his mind, that neither the affecting language used, nor the awful solemnity of the occasion, could excite ONE SINGLE response of feeling in his bosom! He was sentenced to be hanged on Friday, 29th inst.

Wm. Robertson, (a boy of 19 or 20, and who looked like any thing but a criminal,) was next arraigned, for the murder of a free negro. Robertson and the deceased, whose name was Clarke, was assisting in raising a log house, each carrying up a corner. Deceased had been acting insolently all day. A few minutes before the blow was struck, which caused his death, he had nearly thrown down a log, which had just been raised and consigned to their mutual care, they being on opposite sides of the house. Robertson ordered him to get down or behave himself better. The negro commenced cursing him, using the most abusive language, rolling up his sleeves and swearing he would whip him, and placed himself "in an advancing position." A handspike was handed up to Robertson; he stepped 8 or 10 feet towards the deceased, struck him one blow on the head, and felled him to the earth. He lingered several days before he died, but the physician examined did not hesitate in assigning the blow as the cause of his death. The negro was proved to be of very bad character, insolent and turbulent in the extreme. Robertson was acquitted of murder, but found guilty of manslaughter, and was branded. Messrs. Alexanders for the State; Messrs. Wilson, Michaux, and Hoke, for the Defendant.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

NASHVILLE, MARCH 17.

Burning of the Steamboat Randolph.—Our town has seldom, if ever, been visited with such a disaster as that which occurred yesterday. The steamboat Randolph, the largest boat on our waters, and the pride of our port, is now a smoking and unsightly mass.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as she came within sight of town, loaded with a heavy and costly freight, and springing gaily along as if rejoicing that her goal was so nearly attained, it was discovered that she was on fire. The flame, which broke out through the boiler deck, was small and at first created but little alarm. The captain (Miller) thought he had extinguished it, when a puff of wind rekindled it, and, in a few moments, it became unmanageable. The wind was high, and all hopes of extinguishing the flames being abandoned, the only effort now made was to run her ashore. This was accomplished by the presence of mind and exertions of the captain, the clerk (Baldwin,) and the pilot, a colored man by the name of David Crafts. The negro stood firm at the helm while the flames were raging around him, and actually *until the ropes of his wheel were burnt in two.*

The boat was at length secured—a great mass of flame—at the landing opposite the old magazine, and our fire companies and hundreds of other citizens were on the spot immediately. Every assistance was rendered, and, by extraordinary exertions, the fire was subdued by nightfall, but not until the boat was burnt to the water's edge.

Until the Randolph arrived at Clarksville she was crowded with passengers. Here, fortunately, all of the cabin passengers went on board the Shoalwater, which brought up upwards of a hundred tons of the Randolph's freight on Tuesday. Thus fiftern or twenty of our fellow-creatures, in all probability, were saved from a watery or a fiery grave.

As far as we can ascertain this morning, from the most diligent inquiry, three lives were lost, all of whom were slaves.

☞ *Heads up!*—Are the principles for which the opponents of Mr. Van Buren are contending, worth an effort for their maintenance? If they are, let those who advocate them, in the discharge of the duty which they owe to their country as good citizens, strain every nerve to uphold and defend them. The pillars of the social edifice are rudely assaulted on every side, and require the steadfast support of all the friends of good principles.

In every county, the Whigs should be on the alert. The time is approaching for candidates to take the field for the State Legislature, and we know the Van Buren men will make a desperate effort to secure one or both branches. It is important therefore, that our political friends should be prepared with good candidates, and adopt the necessary measures to give them the most efficient support. We hope that no candidate will be elected by our opponents, through our neglect or divisions, but that such a Legislature will be assembled under the new Constitution, as will faithfully represent the intelligence of North Carolina, and its truly Republican and Whig politics.—*Raleigh Register.*

FROM LOUISIANA.

[The Legislature of this State consists, all told, of 67 members, of whom the names of 37 are signed to the following, and more names would have been signed, but for the absence of some of the members.]

The undersigned, members of the House of Representatives and of the Senate of the State of Louisiana, friendly to the election of Hugh L. White to the Presidency of the United States, being a majority of that body, and entertaining a deep conviction of the importance of sustaining his claims by all fair and honorable means, deem it their duty, before they separate, to unite in the expression of their sentiments on this vitally interesting subject. Believing that an impression has existed in this State and elsewhere that a majority of the Legislature of the State are favorable to the election of Martin Van Buren, and that such an impression is calculated to have an important effect, and may be used unjustly to the opposing candidates, they would have followed the course adopted by the Legislatures of other States, by presenting resolutions nominating their candidate, but for the doubts which were felt by many of them as to the propriety of any legislative action on the subject. In order, therefore, to correct any false impression which may have existed, they deem it their duty, as it is their right, to unite in the declaration of their decided preference for Hugh L. White as the next President of the United States—a preference founded on the conviction that the true and substantial interests of Louisiana will be promoted by his election, while the honor and prosperity of our common country will also be greatly advanced. They therefore pledge themselves to each other that they will use all honorable means to sustain his claims before the People of this State:

Alexander Barrow,	P. A. Ducros,
Walter Brashear,	Henry C. Thibodaux,
H. M. Bry,	A. B. Thibodaux,
Francois Braun,	André Neraut,
John Davenport,	A. Guillet,
J. P. Ferret,	Sam'l D. Dixon,
Thos. H. Lewis,	Wm. B. Sparks,
T. Z. Armant,	Wm. D. N. Buys,
A. Devince Bienvenue,	P. Joffrion,
Amadee Landry,	A. N. Ogden,
P. A. De la Chaise,	James McAllister,
G. B. Milligan,	A. Hoa,
Felix Labatut,	H. P. Morancey,
Jacques Dupré,	John Reid,
S. E. Cuny,	O. LaBranche,
C. Lavergne,	A. Tete,
John Brownson,	C. Derbigny,
Wm. A. Sheldon,	Zenon Labauve.

THE BURNING OF THE TREASURY.

It is now about three years since the destruction by fire of the Treasury building, with the greater part of its contents. Never, perhaps, did so serious a public calamity, in any country, produce so little excitement, raise so little curiosity, or provoke so little censure of the Government. The Opposition press, slow to censure except where there is just ground for it, forbore accusation, because they saw nothing in the circumstances of the case to inculpate the Administration. Of neglect of due care and precaution, there was sufficient evidence in the fact of the conflagration; but censure for that would have fallen on subordinates, such as watchmen, &c. already sufficiently afflicted by the loss of their employments; and the censure was either withheld or sparingly bestowed.

Upon a vague suspicion of design being at the bottom of this fire, examination into the matter was made, by the proper authorities, at the instance of the Executive; and, after full investigation, nothing appeared to justify the belief that the fire was not the result of accident.

Time, however, which is often the only test of truth to the senses of mortals, has disclosed circumstances which leave little doubt of this fire having been the work of a conspiracy of individuals, of whom some were directly, and others indirectly, instrumental in producing the conflagration. The matter has, we believe, been some time in the course of investigation: but, as secrecy was important to success in the pursuits of evidence and the criminals, we should have refrained from noticing it even now, were it not that the bringing to this city of one of the persons implicated has been noticed in the Baltimore papers. Such an individual, arrested in the city of New York, arrived here on Saturday, in custody of several peace officers, and is now in confinement. Another, we have heard, is in confinement in Canada, and one or more others elsewhere. The evidence must be in some degree circumstantial. We have reason to think, however, that the whole iniquity will be brought to light and judicially established. The desire to destroy evidence in the public records will probably appear to have been the motive of this desperate action.—*Nat. Int.*

Profits of Canals.—On the 8th instant, the Commissioners of the New York Canal Funds made their annual report to the Legislature of that State, giving the amount of tolls on the several canals for the last navigation season; together with the rates of toll for 1835, the rates established by the Canal Board for 1836, and the minimum rates fixed by the Constitution: and also a detailed account of the business done upon the canals.

The amount of tolls collected on the several canals is as follows, viz.

Tolls on the Erie canal	$1,375,821 26
" Champlain canal	116,131 10
" Oswego canal	29,180 62
" Cayuga and Seneca canal	20,430 14
" Chemung canal	4,714 98
" Crooked Lake canal	1,830 55
Total	$1,548,108 65

This exceeds the collection for tolls in 1834, by the sum of $208,001 89.

Charlotte:

Friday, April 15, 1836.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CAUCUS.

Republican Whig Ticket:
EDWARD B. DUDLEY, *for Governor.*
HUGH L. WHITE, *for President.*
JOHN TYLER, *for Vice-President.*

☞ *White Meetings.*—The proceedings had at primary assemblies of the People of North Carolina, continue to flow in upon us in an uninterrupted tide, from all quarters of the State.—WHITE, TYLER, and DUDLEY, are every where nominated, with a spirit and a unanimity never before equalled among her People. Already have *thirty-three* Counties, out of the sixty-five in the State, responded to the Whigs of Wake County, by whom these three real Republicans were first presented to the People of North Carolina, on the 30th of January last; and responses from the other thirty-two are greeting our ears upon the arrival of every mail. So let it be!—Push the *White* cause (the cause of Principle and of Liberty) onward; and the mercenaries who fight under the black Flag of Magical Abolition and unnatural Amalgamation, must quail and give way—the office-holders and office-seekers must retreat in discomfiture and disgrace—before the irresistible numbers and valor of the *real* People, when the battle-day comes! This is no vain boast, uttered merely for effect. From the best information we are able to gather from the different quarters of the State, we feel as confident that North Carolina will give an overwhelming majority for her own son, now the Farmer of Tenhessee, and the Ticket headed by his name, as that we are at this moment alive. We consider it as certain as any thing can be, which is yet to happen—as certain as that to-morrow's sun will rise.

☞ *Judge White in Louisiana.*—See the article in a preceding column, signed by a majority of the Members of the Louisiana Legislature. Notwithstanding the election of a Van Buren Senator by the Louisiana Legislature, we have never believed that that body comprised a majority friendly to Van's election to the Presidency; and our belief is now confirmed by the testimony of the members themselves. But to what circumstance are we to attribute the curious fact that a decidedly Whig Legislature of a decidedly Whig State returned to Congress a decided Tory as its member? Did we not know the almost utter impossibility of bringing the Whigs to concert of action in cases of this sort, we should, like some of our contemporaries, be forced to charge to *Federal influence and corruption* the result by which Mr. Nicholas was elected to the Senate last winter by the Louisiana Legislature. Be it attributable to whatever cause, it is unfortunate for the country and its institutions; and, if persisted in, must in time so dishearten the Whig Party, as most effectually to neutralise or destroy the effect of their opposition to the corruption of the times, and their endeavors to bring back the Government to the "old paths" of its former Republican simplicity and purity.

With regard to the People of the State of Louisiana, we do not believe that the most reckless political calculator ever could, with a clear conscience, set them down as bound to the support of the New York Juggler; but if any such should have been led to hope, from Mr. Nicholas's election, for such a state of things, we trust that the paper referred to above, signed by some of the very men who elected him, will disabuse them in the matter, and hereafter constrain them to do justice to that truly Whig State.

☞ *Whig Electors.*—At a Convention of Delegates from the Counties of Northamton, Hertford, Bertie, and Martin, appointed for the purpose of nominating a Whig Elector for the District composed of the Counties named,—held on the 19th of March—WILLIAM W. CHERR, Esq., of Bertie, was appointed. Notwithstanding great inclemency of weather at the time this Convention was held, it is stated that seventeen Delegates were present, (5 from Northampton & 4 each from the others,) among whom the greatest unanimity and enlightened zeal existed in relation to the important political duty they had met to discharge. The cause of *the People* is in no danger in the District represented in that Convention.

At a Convention of the Delegates appointed in the Wake Electoral District, for a similar purpose as that stated above, held at Smithfield, CHARLES MANLY, Esq., was unanimously nominated as Elector on the White and Tyler Ticket for that District.

Push the work "ahead!"

☞ *The Charleston and Cincinnati Rail-Road.*—See the article on our first page to-day, in relation to the proceedings of the Commissioners appointed by the State of South Carolina to superintend the examination of the various routes proposed for the contemplated Rail-Road to connect the South with the West. All the movements in South Carolina, on this important subject, are dictated by a vigor and industry which assure us that she is in earnest, and is destined to act a noble part in the furtherance of this magnificent enterprise.

The Address appended to the article in question, is as applicable to the interests and the people of North as of South Carolina, and therefore we transferred it to our columns, in the hope that the citizens of that portion of our State more immediately interested in the Rail-Road may be induced to take all the proper steps to be fully and ably represented in the Knoxville Convention on the Fourth of July.

We look forward with interest to the Report to be drawn up by the South Carolina Commissioners, at Flat Rock, on the 20th of June, and shall lay it before our readers as soon as received.

N. B. See the call for a Rail Road Meeting in this Town on Tuesday of our April County Court.

☞ Governor Tazewell, of Virginia, has resigned his office as Chief Magistrate of that Commonwealth. The Richmond Whig says it is unknown what cause induced Gov. T. to take this course, unless it was from a conviction on his part, that in times of political depravity like these, "the post of honor is a private station." Wyndham Robertson, Esq., the Lieut.-Governor, will be the acting Governor, according to the Constitution of the State, until the expiration of the term for which Mr. Tazewell was elected, (first of Jan. next.)—The Enquirer likes Gov. T.'s resignation, but blesses him because he did not resign before the rising of the Legislature, and thereby give the dollar party a chance to *nullify* the State Constitution, by electing a Governor for the unexpired portion of his term, as that instrument expressly says that in case of the Governor's resignation, death, inability to serve, &c. the Lieut.-Governor shall act in his stead during the remainder of his legal term of office! The Enquirer, in its wisdom, or rather in its desperation, calls this act of the Governor's resigning after the close of the session, an "indignity upon the Legislature," and is using its utmost endeavors to bring it to operate against the Whig Party in the elections now going on in Virginia. Here's honesty for you!

☞ *Two New States!*—Bills have passed the *Senate*, providing for the admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union upon the same footing as the original States. The Bill for the admission of Michigan, also provides for the settlement of the dispute between that State and Ohio in relation to their boundary lines, and makes the acceptance of the lines defined in the Act as the boundary, the condition of her admission.—So soon as her people shall have ratified this Act, the Bill which has passed the Senate provides that she shall be considered a State, with all the immunities and privileges which States enjoy. The Bill for the admission of Arkansas is burdened with no conditions yet to be fulfilled or rejected by the people of the Territory; but will entitle her to act as a State as soon as it shall pass the other House of Congress. Letter-writers express their doubts of either of these Bills passing the House of Representatives at this session, on account of some informality, (heretofore mentioned,) in their proceedings preparatory to application for admission. We are rather of the belief, however, that both Bills will pass the House, and that these two new States will be admitted to representations in Congress at the next session, and to vote in the next Presidential Election. How their admission into the Union will affect the present state of parties, we have no means of determining, though our opinion is that neither of them will in any contingency go for the *Magician*.

☞ *The Surplus Revenue.*—By the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, presented to Congress, giving the amount of Public Money in the Deposite Banks on the first of March, we learn that it amounted to *Thirty-Three Millions Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars!!*

The receipts from the Public Lands, since the first of September last, are said to amount to nearly *ten millions* of dollars, besides transfer warrants, not yet paid in, to the amount of seven millions more!

What is to be done with this immense amount of money? is a question of deep interest to the people of the country, and for the solution of which all intelligent eyes are anxiously turned to the present Congress. That something must be done, and that speedily, to get rid of it, in some way or other, is a proposition which every one readily acknowledges. Let it be divided among the States, for purposes of Internal Improvement and Education, say we!

☞ *The Greensborough Patriot.*—This journal, lately so well known, and so popular, under the management of the late William Swaim, has been recently purchased and is now issued by Messrs. Hanner & Evans. The former of these gentlemen will edit the Patriot for the future, while the latter will conduct the mechanical department. The No. of their paper, now before us, is very creditable to each of these gentlemen; and we think the Patriot, under their guidance, bids well to be equally if not more useful and influential than heretofore. It will be sent to all those who had paid in advance to the former proprietor—a piece of liberality which, of itself, ought to insure the present owners a large share of public confidence and support. The political principles and the independent spirit of the Patriot remain unchanged. It is *White* to the core; and we cannot do better than to hope for it a like brilliant success which awaits the incorruptible Statesman whose cause it advocates.

☞ The United States' Arsenal at Frankfort, Kentucky, was destroyed by fire on the 12th inst. The fire is supposed to have been purely accidental, and had made such rapid headway before its discovery, that it was found impossible to rescue any thing from the flames. The Arsenal contained a considerable quantity of the "commodities" generally used in the "trade of war." After the conflagration, a brass field-piece, the history of which is a little curious, was taken out from among the rubbish, very little injured. This piece is said to have been originally captured from Gen. Burgoyne, at Saratoga—was afterwards surrendered to the British by Hull—and again re-taken, at the battle of the Thames, by Gen. Harrison. Upon its second capture, Congress presented it to Gov. Shelby, by whom it was presented to the State of Kentucky. It is no doubt destined to be made still more celebrated by being used to proclaim to the world the Whig Victory in Kentucky in November 1836.

☞ *Texas.*—We give in to-day's paper, from the New Orleans Bulletin, some information of the War in Texas. While we cannot vouch for the correctness of this intelligence, we can see no good reason, we acknowledge, for disbelieving it. Santa Anna is Dictator of the Confederacy of which Texas is a province, and it is said he is at the head of an army of 5,500 men, determined to reduce the Texians to unconditional submission. We sympathise, of course, with the unfortunate men who fell in the battles mentioned in the article from the Bulletin; but we confess ourself too little acquainted with the *merits* of the controversy between the parties, to go further in the expression of opinion on the subject.

☞ *Robbery of the Mail.*—We learn, from the Columbia papers, that the Mail between that City and Charleston had been robbed on four successive trips—16th, 18th, 21st, and 24th March. Suspicion fell, very naturally, on the mail-carrier; but we have not learned whether any developments have been made to convict him. The whole extent of the loss has not yet been ascertained, tho' it is said that much money and drafts to a considerable amount are missing.

☞ The next Annual Convention (the Twentieth) of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in Christ's Church, in the town of Newbern, to commence on Wednesday the 4th day of May next.

The last Fayetteville Observer states that the Right Rev. Bishop Ives had just concluded an Episcopal visit to the Church in that town; on which occasion he administered the rite of Confirmation to sixteen persons.

☞ *The Pet Banks and the Public Revenue.*—For some curious and alarming information about the State Banks selected by our Rulers as the depositaries of the People's Money, see the remarks of Mr. Webster, in the Senate, on the 17th March, on his motion to print a document having reference to the subject.

Henry W. Conrad, a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, convicted of falsely accusing the U. S. Bank of attempting bribery, &c. was a few days ago, according to a resolution of that body, publicly reprimanded by the Speaker.

☞ The paper upon which the "Journal" is printed this week is not of so good a quality as that used by us for some time past; but it is the best we now have on hand, so that we hope to have the indulgence of our patrons until we receive a new supply of a better quality, some time since ordered.

Five shares of the stock of the Bank of the State were sold in Raleigh on Saturday, at an advance of 15 per cent

☞ *National Monument to the Memory of Washington.*—At the request of the Sheriff of this County, we take pleasure in giving the following Circular an insertion in our columns, and in inviting to it the particular attention of the public. The object of this Circular is sufficiently explained by itself. We are gratified to learn that the Sheriff of Old Mecklenburg readily undertakes the office of Collector in this County, and also that he refuses all pecuniary compensation for the fulfilment of so patriotic a task. This is as it should be; and we have no doubt the liberal and enlightened spirit which dictates it will also influence the People of the County to such action on the subject as will be alike creditable to them and useful to the great work under contemplation.

We do not deem it necessary to say any thing by way of recommending to the favorable consideration of the American People the *object* which the "Washington National Monument Society" have in view. To acknowledge such a necessity, would be to impeach the gratitude, the patriotism, and the liberality, of the People. The following particulars in relation to the Society, and the means they propose to pursue to accomplish the purposes of their formation, however, may be interesting to the public; after stating which, we will leave the matter to the consideration and the liberality of the People.

The "Washington National Monument Society" comprises the President of the United States and the Governors of the different States for the time being, the Heads of the Departments of Government, and Members of Congress, as *ex officio* members, who will have the direction of the Society, in connexion with a Board of Managers appointed at the Seat of Government. The Monument which they contemplate erecting is to be as splendid as the contributions of the Countrymen of Washington will allow, and is to be composed of the best specimens of marble or granite to be found in *each of the States of the Union*. Funds to any amount could be easily raised for the purposes of the Society, by large donations from wealthy persons, from corporate towns, and from State Legislatures; but, as the Society desire to make the undertaking *national* in the most literal sense of the word, they rejected this mode of accomplishing their end, and have determined not to receive a larger contribution than *one dollar* from any one individual on his or her own account. Individuals who subscribe will thereby become members of the Society, their names will be registered as such in books to be kept for the purpose in the Clerks' Offices of the respective Counties in the whole country—which books will, at a proper time, be forwarded to Washington, the names of contributors published to the world, and the books containing them deposited in the Monument, to be preserved with it for the inspection and example of coming generations.

BETHANIA, STOKES COUNTY, N. C., March 10, 1836.

To Joseph McConnaughey,
Sheriff of Mecklenburg County:

Dear Sir:—I have no doubt you are apprised of the formation and existence of a Society, in the City of Washington, under the name of the "WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT SOCIETY." Its object is the erection of a great National Monument to the memory of Washington, at the seat of the Federal Government. The funds for the erection of the same, are to be raised by voluntary contributions of the American people; to attain this object, the United States were divided into Collection Districts: To the district composed of the State of North-Carolina, I have been appointed and commissioned Collector General, with authority to appoint as many Deputy Collectors as my discretion may suggest.

It is the duty of the Collector or his Deputy to receive, from all the white inhabitants of his collection district, such contributions as he or she may be willing to give; and from a feeling of pride and of patriotism, it is believed that no American can refuse his mite, or hesitate to lend his assistance towards the completion of an object which is to redound to the glory of the Republic, and to do credit to the munificence and taste of the present age.

With a view of promoting the objects of the Society, I have concluded to appoint a deputy in each County in my collection district. Aware that none but intelligent, high minded, and patriotic citizens, can obtain the Sheriff's office, and from a knowledge of the superior advantages attached thereto, in consequence of their office compelling them, either by self or deputy, to call on almost all the inhabitants of their counties, at least once a year, I have thought it expedient to address you, and make a proposal for all moneys collected by you or deputy, and paid over agreeably to directions, you shall receive 5 per cent. commission. Should you accept the proposal, you will please forthwith to inform me of the acceptance; and should you not wish to undertake, you will please hand this over to some suitable person in your county. The deputy will be provided with a list of instructions, and all other information perfectly satisfactory.

I am, Dear Sir, Respectfully,
I. G. LASH, *Coll. W. N. M. S.*
for State of North Carolina.

P. S. I have received letters from the Collectors of Ohio, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Maine. They say that the citizens of those Districts contribute very liberally; and it is to be hoped that North Carolina will not be wanting in comparison with her sister States, in point of liberality and patriotism. The subject is, as yet, entirely dormant in this State.

I. G. LASH, Coll. W. N. M. S.

A Sign.—At a muster at Bullock's Store, Granville County, on the 26th ult., a vote was taken on the Presidential question, when there appeared for White 46, Van Buren 7, doubtful 1.

Retrenchment.—Mr. Allen, of Ken., in a late speech, showed that, excluding the Public Debt, the expenditures of the eight years of the present Administration would be $46,166,444 over that of the eight years preceding!

☞ *The letters of Judge White and Mr. Van Buren—The Contrast.*—We published last week the long and jesuitical reply of Mr. Van Buren to the question put to him by some gentlemen at Jackson, Northampton county, as to the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District. The Standard, with its usual regard for truth and decency, charges these gentlemen with an attempt to entrap the magician, but exultingly declares that his "response must have utterly frustrated all their designs!" and then, with an air of triumph, which well becomes the calumniator of the purest patriots of the land, asks "why did they not come out and publish the correspondence?" And all the political *Parrots*, in the streets and in the taverns, (who know nothing except what they catch from the dirty columns of the Globe, Richmond Enquirer, and Standard,) are repeating the unfounded insinuation that they had suppressed Mr. Van Buren's Letter. It is amusing to hear with what admirable precision every drivelling imitator repeats his lesson—"*Pretty Polly! Pretty Polly! Pretty Polly!*"

But the fact is, there is not the least semblance of truth in the charge. It was not expected nor intended to influence the intelligent and reflecting, but was thrown out to operate upon the ignorant and credulous. The object was to induce *them* to believe that the letter of Mr. Van Buren is all that the South could ask of him; and that those to whom it was addressed, being his opponents, were afraid to lay it before the public. It was not so. The letter of Van Buren himself to Mr. Mallory disproves the allegation. He knew the Northampton gentlemen had not had time to publish the letter; and therefore says to Mr. M., "As some time may intervene before its publication there, you have my permission to hand the correspondence to the Editor of the Enquirer, for publication in his paper." It will also be seen, by reference to dates, that although the letter *to* Mr. Van Buren was written on the 23*rd February*, he took time to deliberate until the 6*th of March*, before he could devise a "response," which he desired to be as "unexceptionable" to the North as to the South; and we are positively assured, by some of the gentlemen in question, that several days beyond the ordinary time required for transmission by mail, elapsed from the date of his epistle, to the time of its reception. So that the manuscript and the printed letter made their appearance at Jackson nearly simultaneously.

As to their object in writing to Mr. Van Buren, it was to gratify a Van Buren man, who denied that he held the opinion that Congress has the power to abolish slavery in the District. Having admitted all that they contended for, that he *does* entertain that worst of all political heresies, most gladly would they have placed the correspondence in the hands of every man in the country; and had they not been anticipated by the Richmond publication, would have promptly sent it to the press, as one of the most powerful weapons which can be used against the magician of Kinderhook in the South.

We would now call the attention of the reader to the subjoined correspondence between several gentlemen at the same place, and Judge White. Mark the contrast between the promptness, brevity, and explicitness of Judge White's reply, and the delay, mystification, and prolixity of that of Mr. Van Buren. The same question was addressed to both of them. The one answers in three days, in language plain, manly, unhesitating, and direct. The other takes a large part of a month to consider, and then patches up an elaborate, jesuitical, and sophistical "response," mixed up with many honeyed expressions and equivocal promises, intended "to be kept to the ear, but broken to the sense." Let the people judge and choose between them.—*Ral. Star.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

Jackson, N. C. March 17th, 1836.

Dear Sir,—The undersigned, in common with a very large and respectable portion of your fellow citizens in this part of our State, feeling a deep anxiety in regard to your views on a subject which most vitally concerns us, have thought proper to propound to you the following interrogatory, to which we wish you to give an explicit answer:

Do you or do you not believe that Congress has the constitutional power to interfere with or abolish slavery in the District of Columbia?

We hope that the importance of the subject, added to the conspicuous situation in which you stand in relation to the American People, will be a sufficient apology for the liberty we have thus taken.

Very respectfully, you ob't servts.
ROBT. A. EZELL,
JAS. B. GOOSLEY,
MAT. CALVRET,
JUNIUS AMIS,
SAM'L B. SPRUILL,
SHIRLEY TISDALE,
WASH. MOORE,
SAM'L CALVERT,
ISAAC HALL.

To the Hon. H. L. WHITE.

JUDGE WHITE'S REPLY.

Washington, March 20th, 1836.

Gentlemen,—A few minutes since, I received your favour, under date of the 17th instant. In it you propound the following question:

"Do you or do you not believe that Congress has the constitutional power to interfere with or abolish slavery in the District of Columbia?"

The deep interest which is at stake upon the decision of this question, and the great excitement which has prevailed during the past year, have caused others to propose questions similar to that put by you. My answers to them have been in the following language:

"I do not believe Congress has the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; and if that body did possess the power, the exerise of it would be the very worst of policy."

Believing that the fewer words I employ, to communicate the opinion, will enable you to understand me the more distinctly, I have only to add that the short paragraph, which I have quoted from my former letters to other gentlemen, contains my answer to your interrogatory. I take the liberty, however, of forwarding to you a pamphlet, which contains my sentiments as delivered in the Senate a short time since, and am,

Gentlemen, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HU. L. WHITE.

Messrs. Robt. A. Ezell, J. B. Goosley, &c.

[COMMUNICATED FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

Davidson College.

The friends of this rising Institution will doubtless be gratified to hear of its progress. On Thursday last, an adjourned meeting of Concord Presbytery was held at the site of the College, for the purpose of making a public, solemn, dedication of their incipient designs to Almighty God. The morning being pleasant, a large and respectable congregation convened at an early hour to witness the solemnities of the occasion.

In conformity with arrangements previously made, after the introductory exercises of singing and invocation, an Address was delivered by the Rev. R. H. Morrison, which was succeeded by the Dedicatory Prayer, offered by the Rev. Dr. Robinson. The service was concluded by singing an appropriate Hymn selected by the Rev. Dr. McCree, and the Apostolic benediction.

The interesting and apposite position which Mr. M. selected as the subject of his remarks, was, that *True Religion is the only sure basis of national prosperity*—giving this term such latitude of reasoning as to embrace the welfare of learning, agriculture, commerce, the mechanic arts, and whatever else is essential to true glory and happiness. The general tenor of his discussion was so directed as to give a two-fold confirmation to his proposition. This was effected by showing, in the *first* place, that in no instance, where vital godliness has been wanting, have the blessings of liberty and learning, and national wealth and happiness, to any considerable extent or duration, prevailed: and *secondly*, that wherever Christianity has been diffused and preserved in its purity, it has been the uniform and certain precursor of an intellectual and moral elevation of the people, which prepared them for the enjoyment of liberty and of the blessings of civil and social life. The illustrations which he employed were chiefly derived from history—a source as little liable to exhaustion in its proofs of these positions, as in reference to any other for which its aid has ever been sought. The annals of the world—of every nation and of every country—teach us that the knowledge and the fear of God are the exact measure of civil freedom and all its concomitant advantages. Indeed, it requires but a hasty glance at the revolutions and downfall of empires, and the causes which have led to them, to discern that a reverence for the Bible, and the practice of true virtue alone, can secure to any people happiness and the perpetuity of their Institutions. It would be a reproach to the wisdom of the wise, not to have learned, from the uniform lesson of events, even if the truth had not blazed on the page of inspiration, that "THE NATION AND KINGDOM THAT WILL NOT SERVE GOD SHALL PERISH."

As he advanced towards his conclusion, Mr. M. argued the necessity of a pious and learned University to the success of religion. He also commended the wisdom and munificence of the venerable Fathers of our country, for the liberal provisions which they early made for the education of the young, and especially of those intended to be heralds of the gospel. The institutions which they founded, had religion for their basis, and the promotion of religion for their object. They have generally proved, therefore, invaluable blessings to their country, and will never cease to be regarded by the virtuous and the wise as a precious part of that most precious inheritance which it has been our felicity to receive from our ancestors. But can this be averred in truth of those seminaries which have been attempted independently of religion? Wherever, in these seats of learning, her directing and controlling agency has been discarded, there has been a proportionate tendency to disorder, insubordination, and profligacy, which has vastly overpowered all the advantages of talent and endowment.

The address was replete with dignified and weighty sentiment. While it was suited to interest all, it imparted special encouragement to those who have volunteered in the noble enterprise of rearing a College in Western Carolina. Long may they continue to feel the impulse, and go forward with increasing vigor and indefatigable zeal in the execution of their designs. Of the Consecrating Prayer, by Dr. Robinson, it is sufficient to say that it was offered with characteristic simplicity, appropriateness, and fervor. It awakened the devotion and the sympathies of the pious, and seemed to move them, as with one heart, to the solemn work of sacredly dedicating their enterprise to Jehovah. *These forms* are, indeed, of but little value; but if it is, in truth, the deep feeling of the heart and the ardent prayer of the founders of this institution, that "HOLINESS TO THE LORD" shall be written upon the foundation and the top-stones of its buildings—upon its officers and guardians—upon its fields and forests, and all its possessions, and that its government and influence shall be unchangeably coincident with this sentiment, there must then be ample ground to hope, not only for its prosperity, but also that it will ultimately be awarded some humble share of the honors of instrumentality in having spread the knowledge of Redeeming Love, and promoted the salvation of our ruined world.

The following stanza concluded the Hymn selected for the occasion; and which in its application to the College Chapel, within and around whose foundations the assembly were then convened, is appropriate and expressive:

"Long may this building be sustain'd,
A temple for the God of Love;
And children's children here be train'd
For glory in the world above."

After the conclusion of these ceremonies, while the Presbytery were in session, they received with sincere regret, from Rev. Samuel Williamson, his non-acceptance of the Professorship of Chemistry and Mathematics, to which he had been previously appointed. The necessity of filling the vacancy thus unexpectedly made, and also of electing a person to the office of Steward, rendering it expedient that the Presbytery should convene again at a time not very remote, they therefore adjourned to meet at the Bethel Church on the first Wednesday in June at 11 o'clock A. M. They deem it important, also, that the Trustees of the College should convene at the same time and place, for the purpose of duly organizing their Board, and executing some official business which, it is believed, will then be thrown upon their hands.

All convenient expedition in these arrangements is urged by the sanguine expectation that the College will go into operation early in the ensuing Fall.

Charlotte, N. C. April 12, 1836.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

Mr. Editor: I saw in your last paper a call for the Whigs of the County to meet in Charlotte on the Tuesday of our next County Court, at 3 o'clock P. M.; and I have seen a handbill somewhere, calling a meeting of the—(I had almost written *Tories*)—"*friends of the Administration*," on the same day and place, at 2 o'clock P. M. Now, sir, I write you this to call your attention to another meeting which was some time since appointed to be held *on the same day and at the same place*, and to suggest to you the idea of advertising it to be held at 4 o'clock in the afternoon—at which hour it is thought that both the political meetings will be over, and both parties (Whig and Tory) can unite in one on the subject which will engage the attention of the third meeting, viz: the contemplated Rail-Road from Cincinnati to Charleston. I hope that our Tory "*friends of the Administration*" will meet us half way in this matter at least, as it is one in which we are all alike interested. If they should, however, chagrined at the "signs" which will be exhibited here on *that* Tuesday, of their defeat and downfall in August, refuse to co-operate with us, let us not despair—we will not only *thrash* their political hides, but we will also attend to the Rail-Road ourselves, and after it is finished they shall have the right to ride or convey their produce on it to market at their pleasure. Yours, A WHIG.

☞ The article signed "ANTI-GAG," together with other matter of importance, is unavoidably crowded out of our columns till next week.

Adjourned Rail-Road Meeting in Charlotte!

At the Public Meeting of the Citizens of Mecklenburg County, held in Charlotte during the session of our last Superior Court, "on the subject of the contemplated Rail-Road between the Cities of Charleston and Cincinnati," it was

"*Resolved*, That another public meeting of the "People of Mecklenburg County be held in the "Courthouse in Charlotte, on Tuesday of our April "Court, for the purpose of further consideration "on this subject;" "and also for the appointment "of Delegates to attend the meeting to be held in "Morganton on the 15th of June next, to receive "the Report of the gentleman appointed by the "County of Lincoln to make a Topographical Sur-"vey of the most eligible route for said Road, and "likewise for the appointment of a Delegate from "this County to the Rail-Road Convention to be "held in Knoxville on the 4th of July next."

In pursuance of this resolution, the Citizens of Mecklenburg County are respectfully requested to meet at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Tuesday of April Court, (the 26th day of the month,) at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes specified therein. This is an important subject to this part of North Carolina, and it is earnestly hoped that the People of Mecklenburg will act upon it as men who have a deep interest at stake. RAIL-ROAD.

Charlotte, April 15, 1836.

To the Whigs of Mecklenburg County!

THE Whigs of Mecklenburg County are respectfully requested to meet at the *Courthouse in Charlotte*, **on Tuesday of April County Court,** at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons as Candidates to represent the County of Mecklenburg in the Senate and House of Commons of the next General Assembly of the State. A full attendance of the real Whigs of Old Mecklenburg is particularly requested.

WM. ALEXANDER,	JAS. M. BLACK,
THOS. ALEXANDER,	WM. LUCKY,
THOS. WINCHESTER,	THOS. DOWNS,
WM. DAVIDSON,	ISAAC FRAZIER,
R. M. COCHRAN,	JOHN GARDNER,
ALEX. CALDWELL,	R. G. HOWARD,
JNO. STITT, Junr.,	F. L. SMITH,
ALLEN HERRON,	JOSEPH SMITH,
SOLOMON REID,	JAMES KNOX,
JOHN CALDWELL,	LARD HARRIS,

WM. J. ALEXANDER.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been solicited to remove to the town of Charlotte, for the purpose of Teaching, and having done so, will commence a School so soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained.

Terms:

For Reading, Writing, and Spelling,	$3 per qr.
English Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography,	$5 " "
History, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry,	$8 " "
Latin, with the above,	$10 " "

The Articles of the School may be seen at the office of B. Oates, Esq.

H. D. W. ALEXANDER.

April 14, 1836. 89tf

Runaway

FROM the subscriber, on the 20th of March, a grey MARE, 8 or 9 years old, about fourteen hands and a half high, a nice head, neck and ears, a long tail, barefooted all round, with little small cracks in her fore huffs. I expect she will try to steer her course to Randolph County. She is in fine order. If she has been taken up by any person, they will please notify the subscriber by letter, directed to Charlotte, immediately.

A. FULLER.

April 9, 1836.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEEING'S NOT BELIEVING.

BY T. HAINES BAYLEY.

I saw her as I fancied fair,
Yes, fairest of earth's creatures;
I saw the purest red and white
O'erspread her lovely features;
She fainted, and I sprinkled her,
Her malady relieving;
I wash'd both rose and lily off—
Oh! seeing's not believing!

I looked again, again I long'd
To breathe love's fond confession;
I saw her eye brows, form'd to give
Her face its arch expression;
But gum is very apt to crack,
And whilst my breath was heaving,
It so fell out that one fell off!
Oh! seeing's not believing!

I saw the tresses on her brow,
So beautifully braided;
I never saw, in all my life,
Locks look so well as they did,
She walked with me one windy day—
Ye zephyrs, why so thieving?
The lady lost her flaxen wig!
Oh! seeing's not believing!

I saw her form by Nature's hand
So prodigally finished—
She were less perfect if *enlarged*,
Less perfect if *diminished*;
Her toilet I surprised—the worst
Of wonders then achieving;—
None know the *bustle* I perceived!
Oh! seeing's not believing!

I saw when costly gems I gave,
The smile with which she took them;
And if she said no tender things,
I've often seen her *look* them;
I saw her my affianced bride—
And then my mansion leaving,
She ran away with Colonel Jones!
Oh! seeing's not believing!

Good Advice—Let every one read it.—"Never believe, much less propogate, an ill report of your neighbor, without good evidence of its truth. Never listen to an infamous story, handed to you by a man who is a known enemy of the person defamed, or who is himself infamous for defaming his neighbors, or who is wont to sow discord among brethren and excite disturbances in society. Never utter an evil which you know or suspect of another, till you have taken an opportunity to expostulate with him. Never speak evil of another while you are under the operation of envy and malevolence, but wait till your spirits are cooled down, that you may judge whether to utter or suppress the matter. Never express the evil which you would say of your neighbor, in terms too strong, or in language which would convey an exaggregated idea of his conduct."

We cannot abstain from placing the following *delicate morsel* before our subscribers. It is copied from the Baltimore Reformer.

Household Service of a Dog.—'I say stranger,' said a cottage urchin to a Yankee pedlar, 'don't you whistle that ere dog away.' 'Why' he aint no use no how, he's so ugly.' 'O, but he saves heaps of work.' 'How?' 'Why he always licks the plates and dishes so clean, that they never want washing; and mammy says she would'nt part with him no how, for our new dog aint got used to mustard yet.'

A Remarkable Fact.—The church of Southampton, Mass., was organized in 1743. and they have had but two clergymen in all that time, the first serving a period of 60 years, and his successor still holding on. This speaks as much in favor of the congregation as of their pastors. Such instances of uninterrupted harmony are but to rare in our country.—*N. Y. Star.*

A Toast,—The Courtship and Marriage of John Quincy Adams and Martin Van Buren.—If your folks loves my folks, as my folks loves your folks, there never was folks loved folks so, since folks was folks—

What *folly* has joined together,
Let no *Wise* put asunder.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Postoffice at Charlotte, on the 1st of April, 1836.

A—Isabella Alexander, Henry Armes, W. L. Alexander, Thos. W. Alexander, Edwin Alexander, Cyrus A. Allen.

B—Absalom Black, George Baker, Wm. Barton, O. Bartlett, Jos. Byers, Rachel Bell, John C. Barr.

C—David Chambers, Alex. Cooper, Jno. Carothers, J. C. Caldwell, Henry Casper.

D—H. M. Dewese, Thos. Douglass.

E—Charles Elms, Caleb Erwin.

F—Jahen Fox, Andrew Flaniken, David Flaniken, Miss Sarah Frier, Mrs. Minty Flinn.

G—Amass Gillet, John R. Gorrell, Robert C. Grier, Jas. C. Griffith.

H—Alley Harrison, Jno. Helms, Jos. Honeycut, Jno Hipp, Abel Hux, Jno. Hodge, Jno. Henderson, William D. Hall, Conrad Hance, Hagins & Tuttle.

I—Martin Icehour.

K—Mary Kerr.

L—Josiah Lewis, Jas. Latta, Jno. K. Lawwell, Jean Lemmond, Mrs. Cath. Lewis, Wm. Londragen, Jno. Lowe.

M—Zebulon Morris, James Matthews, John Mitchell, Wm. McKelvey, Jas. L. Martin, John Means, Mrs. Sarah S. Morgan, Wm. Miller, Jno. Miller, Ben. F. Masters, Cyrus McClure, John J. McIntyre, Milton McGahey.

N—Wm. C. Neely, Sam. Newland.

O—Marinda Osburn, Thomas Ounby, Nathan Orr.

P—Wm. Potts, Zephaniah Plumer, Andrew J. Pruett, Stephen Petise, Almon Pratt, Sarah S. Peoples, John C. Pharr, Miss Milly Pool.

R—Sarah Richardson, Andrew Ryburn, Jack Robinson.

S—Alfred A. Sharpe, Jacob Showman, James Stephens, Berry Stuart, Edward Stephens, Amos Steel, Sam. H. Smith, Henry Speck, Susannah Shelby, Thos. Searcy, H. Shipworth.

W—Moses Wiley, Margaret T. Welch, Wm. Wilson, Susan E. Wallace, Mr. Wilson.

96 H. W. WILLIAMS, *P. M.*

A RIDING HORSE,

With or without Saddle, Bridle, &c., for sale cheap, at the Charlotte Hotel.

Sale of Town Lots.

ON Saturday the 23d instant, the Commissioners of the Town of Charlotte will expose to public sale, a number of vacant lots, belonging to the Corporation. A reasonable credit will be given.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
JAS. T. ASBURY, *Ch'n.*

April 4th, 1836. ts

New Goods!

THE SUBSCRIBERS having leased the Store-House formerly occupied by S. C. Caldwell, one door South of the Post Office, take the pleasure of informing the citizens of Charlotte, and its vicinity, that they are receiving, and will continue to receive, a general and well selected stock of

Spring and Summer

GOODS,

lately purchased in the Cities of New York and Philadelphia. Their stock consists in part of the following articles:

Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Adelaide, Claret, Green, and Invisible Green CLOTHS,
Low priced ditto,
Buff, Drab, and Black CASSIMERES,
Cotton ditto,
Some few Sattinets,
An elegant assortment of Summer Goods for gentlemen's Coats and Pantaloons,
Satin, Valentia, Buff, and Marseilles VESTINGS,
Superfine Black Velvet ditto,
Black, Prudeswa, Italian, Gro de Swiss, Sinchews, and Sarsnet SILKS,
Colored SILKS of all kinds,
A good assortment of PRINTS,
A splendid assortment of Ladies' Dress Hdkfs.
Painted Muslins, and Painted Jaconets, and a variety of superior goods for Ladies' Dresses,
A splendid assortment of Stocks, Hose, half Hose,

Bonnets, Hats, Shoes, Boots,
Hardware & Cutlery,
Saddles & Bridles,
Glass and Queens-ware,
GROCERIES,

Together with a great number of other articles, all of which we offer to sell on as good terms as Goods of the same quality can be purchased elsewhere. We invite our friends and acquaintances generally to call and examine our Stock of Goods before they make their purchases, as we feel assured that we can do as well by them as our neighbors, as our Goods are entirely new and purchased for *CASH*.

W. & A. ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, N. C., March 26, 1836. 87tf

400 PACKAGES
Of Fresh Goods of the Latest Importation!

WE are now receiving and opening, a very large and splendid assortment of

American, British, and India

GOODS,

purchased in the Cities of New York and Philadelphia, *for CASH*, and also before the *late advance*. However, our customers will see that our prices are a shade lower for goods, than formerly, (except Sugar.) Our present stock was selected with great care. Below we give the names of a few of our Goods—

Sup. Fine Blue and Black *CLOTH*,
Sup. do Adelaide (West of England)
Sup. Black French *CASSIMERE*,
do. Cinnamon Drab. A splendid assortmeht of Summer cloth for gentlemen's wear,
Ribbed buckskin Cassimere, assorted colors,
do Linen Drill, (a new article,)
A fine assortment of Summer *VESTINGS*,
A tasty selection of fancy goods for ladies,
A splendid ass't. of rich fig. Silks, latest style Gros de Rhine, Col'd. Silk Shallyetts, fine article,
Painted Swiss Muslins, very handsome,
A great variety of English and French Painted Muslins, French Calico,
200 pieces of Calico, ass'd. from 10 cts. to 40 cts. per yard, a variety of new patterns,
A great variety of French Ginghams, assd. cols.
A fine assortment of Fancy Handkerchiefs, made of sewing Silk, new article,
Linen Hdkfs, Long Lawn, large stock of Linens,
Gloves, ass'd., Ladies silk-ribb'd Hose, Black do.
Blond Lace Veils, Thread Lace, Inserting Muslin, Edging and Inserting, Plaid Silks for Ladies Dresses, new style, Ladies' Cravats, ass'd.

We have, also, a fine assortment of J. Tallman's BOOTS, No. 1, made to order. Ladies' SHOES made by Israel Robinson, to order, warranted.

BONNETS & HATS,
Young's AXES, best quality,
GROCERIES,

Superior Green Rio Coffee, Porto Rico Sugars, Wines, Molasses, Salt, Teas, (Imperial, Hyson, Gunpowder, and Black,) &c.
A good assortm't. of Saddles, Bridles, Bridle Bits, Martingales,
Rifle and Shot Guns, different qualities,

Good Bacon for 12½ cts.

All the above articles we will sell as low as any other Merchants in town. We wish the people to call and examine our Stock of Goods.

☞ *A liberal discount to those who buy for CASH.*

SMITH, WILLIAMS, & BOYD.
April 1, 1836.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 306 Pearl St., New York.

THE late calamitous Fire having destroyed our whole Stock of

China, Glass, & Earthenware,

We have taken the above spacious Warehouse, and offer for sale a most splendid assortment in the line, selected by one of the firm in England, for that purpose, comprising many new styles of Goods, got up expressly for our trade. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.
306 *Pearl Street.*
New York, Jan. 26, 1836. 81

Linseed Oil.

I HAVE for Sale, a few Barrells well strained Linseed Oil, which I will sell at a moderate price for Cash.

WILLIAM HUNTER.
March 10, 1836. 84tf

Sheriff Deeds for Sale.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up, by the Subscriber, on Friday last, a young bay FILLY, three or four years old, which the owner can have by proving property, paying expenses, &c.

THO. L. HUTCHISON.
Elysian Grove, April 6, 1836. 3w

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Valuable Plantation on Rocky River, 9 miles west of Concord, Cabarrus County, containing 590 acres of first rate cotton land —170 acres nearly all newly cleared and in a high state of cultivation—extensive meadows—good improvements, principally frame, Gin house, Cotton press, Threshing machine &c. The situation is noted for health. Terms made easy.

—ALSO—

A plantation 3 miles east of Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, of 350 or 400 acres; large Meadow, good improvements and fine Orchard of early and late fruit.

—ALSO—

A tract of 130 acres, all wood land, lying east of the Charlotte and Salisbury Road, joining the lands of Matthew and Francis Alexander, 3½ or 4 miles from Charlotte. For terms enquire of

A. F. ALEXANDER.
March 9, 1836.

25 or 30,000lbs. good Bacon
For sale by
March 24. JOHN M. MORRISON.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has lately returned from the North, where he has selected, with care and taste, some **Fine & Fashionable Articles**, which he offers to the public at reduced prices. The leading ones are:

Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine, and Plain English and Swiss WATCHES,
Gold Guard CHAINS, also, Fob do.
Ladies Fine Gold NECKLACE,
Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacle Frames, with glasses, (*white, green, blue, and azure,*) to suit all ages and sights,
GOLD KEYS, for Gentlemen and Ladies.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, HE HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES FROM THE NORTH, VIZ:

Brittania-ware in full sets, Fine Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Plated Castors, Rogers' Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors, best Cloth Brushes, Hair do., Table and Tooth do., a variety of PERFUMERY of the best quality, Walking Sticks and Riding Switches, Fine Pistols, (English and French,) Snuff Boxes, Percussion Caps, Pocket Books, Emerson's Fine Razor Straps, Boxes and Brushes, &c.

The above articles, added to his former stock of Watches and Jewelry, will embrace a variety, which will be sold low for Cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers.

THOMAS TROTTER.
Charlotte, November, 1835. 70tf

N. B. Those who have long Standing Accounts will remember that most men need money to carry on business.

Runaway,

NEGROES Billy and Sarah, formerly the property of Patrick Parker. I will give *Ten Dollars* reward to any person or persons who will put them in Jail so that I may get them again. I also forewarn all persons from harboring or trading with them as I am determined to put the law in force against all such offenders. It is well known that the above negroes are harbored in the vicinity of this village.

JEREMIAH O'LEARY.
Charlotte, March 31st, 1836. 88

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1836.

John Irwin vs. The Heirs at law of Stephen Alexander, decd. } Scire Facias to sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Alexander and Moses L. Alexander, two of the Heirs at law of the said Stephen Alexander, decd. live beyond the limits of the State, *Ordered therefore*, that they appear before our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in April next, and then and there plead or demur to said Sci fa.; otherwise Judgment by default will be entered against them. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday in February, A. D. 1836.

B. OATES, c. c. c.
Price adv. $3. 6w

Omnibus Concern
GOING AHEAD!

THE Travelling Public, and all others who may desire Private Conveyance from Charlotte to any other place, are informed that the undersigned have added to their Omnibus establishment a splendid BAROUCHE and SULKEY, and ADDITIONAL HORSES, either for *Harness* or the *Saddle*—so that all who may desire accommodation in their line may be assured of receiving prompt attention for the time to come.

B. P. BOYD & Co.
Dec. 23, 1835.

Revolutionary Pension Blanks for sale.

DYSPEPSIA
AND
LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT VEGETABLE MEDICINE STOMACHICA ET HEPATICA, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy, and superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice*.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient: thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

DR. PETERS'
Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills,

Are the cheapest and most approved **Family Medicine** ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the *Liver*, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievious bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachicæ et Hepaticæ*," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

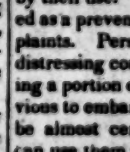
Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors, and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge on the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his Institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty-street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills, Price **50** CENTS.

These invaluable Medicines are sold in Charlotte by Smith & Williams; in Concord by P. B. Barringer, and in Salisbury by John Murphey, where numerous certificates of their efficacy can be seen.

JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS.
Jan. 1, 1836. 1-y

Taken Up



AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 19th instant, a negro boy named *ARCHER*, about five feet six inches high, dark complected, with a large scar on his forehead, and says he belongs to Richard Prior, a speculator, of Charlotte, Va. Clothes very ragged. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, *Jailor.*
Oct. 12, 1835. 63tf

Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this OFFICE.

Books for Sunday Schools or Family Libraries.

THE American Sunday School Union have established a number of depositories in this State, where are kept constantly for sale, a general supply of books suitable for Sunday School and Family Libraries; for the Sunday School teacher, and Biblical reader, and also a variety of Sunday School requisites. The Union have published between four and five hundred different readable books. These are written in a familiar and interesting style; adapted to the capacities of children and youth, and are instructing to persons of all ages. They have all been examined and approved by the Committee of Publication, composed of an equal number of members of the Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Episcopalian Churches, and it is safe to say, that better, cheaper, or safer books for children to read, where every thing is carefully calculated to injure the morals of youth, cannot be obtained in our Country. These publications may be had at the following places, where depositories have been established:

RALEIGH.—*Turner & Hughes.*
FAYETTEVILLE.—*Jas. Miller.*
WILMINGTON.—*Geo. E. French.*
NEWBERN.—*J. C. & M. Stevenson.*
GREENSBORO.—*W. R. D. Lindsay.*
MILTON.—*Margaret Smith.*
SALEM.—*Conrad Kruiser.*
HILLSBORO'.—*Dr. Jas. Webb.*
CHARLOTTE.—*David Parks.*
LINCOLNTON.—*D. & J. H. Ramsay.*
ASHVILLE.—*Peter Stradley.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL
Books of Common Prayer,
(CHEAP EDITION,)
For Sale at This Office

A Splendid Line of HACKS,
FROM
Salisbury to Raleigh, N.C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, anxious to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements, and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that great *desideratum* with all Travellers—*no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *SLEEP*.

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—*only SEVEN DOLLARS.* All intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South, who wish to take our Line, will be careful to *enter in Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING.
April 11, 1835. 60—1y

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to $19 50, *as follows:*

From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare, . . $7
Blakely to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare, 3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, 1½
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, 5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare, ... 3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is *Four Dollars.*

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

State of the Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—APRIL 7.

Brandy, Peach,	50 a 60	Nails, cut,	7 a 7½
" Apple,	45 a 50	Sugar, brown,	13½ a 14
Bacon,	12½ a	" Lump,	15
Beeswax,	22 a 23	" Loaf,	19 a 20
Coffee,	14 a 15	Salt,	65 a 70
Cotton,	16½ a 17½	Wheat,	a 91 25
Corn,	75 a 80	Whiskey,	34 a 36
Flaxseed	a 1 25	Tobacco, (leaf)	6 a 7
Flour,	86½ a 87	Wool,	18 a 20
Feathers,	00 a 40	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Iron,	5 a 6	Bale Rope	10 a 12
Molasses,	50 a 52		

CAMDEN—APRIL 9.

Cotton,	15 a 20	Bacon, cwt.	00 a 12½
Corn, bush.	75 a 87	Whiskey,	35 a 40
Wheat,	91½ a 91½	Brandy, Peach,	00 a 00
Flour, country,	86½ a 00	" Apple,	00 a 00

Cotton.—This article continues to arrive freely, considering the lateness of the season. During the former part of the week, a slight depression was experienced, and the middling and ordinary qualities went down a little. Prices have, however, come up again to those of last week, and we therefore continue our quotations 15 to 20 cents.—*Journ.*